WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 if at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$12	00
Ten, do. do.	20	00
Twenty, do. do.	38	00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Note's negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK Notes Please For sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

PROPOSALS FOR ISSUING
The North Carolina Standard,
SEMI-WEEKLY.

THE undersigned proposes to publish the North Carolina Standard after the first of February, 1846, twice a week. Many Democrats, in various quarters of the State, desire this, and it is believed it can be done, if exertions are made in its behalf among the democratic party generally. The importance of such an issue is, it seems to the undersigned, too apparent to require arguments in its favor. A semi-weekly paper ought surely to be sustained by the great democratic party of the State, (a party which casts 40 000 votes,) especially as the Federalists have *two* Semi-weeklies, in addition to *two* papers to *our one* in the State. Think of this, democrats, and of the influence which such publications must inevitably exert upon the public mind.

The Weekly Standard will be published as heretofore, and, the undersigned flatters himself, will be much more interesting and valuable than it is at present. It will contain at least *eight columns more of reading matter than it does now.*

TERMS—The semi-weekly Standard will be published at Four Dollars, if paid within the first three months, or Five Dollars, if payment be delayed beyond that period; and the weekly Standard at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Both the Weekly and semi-Weekly will be printed at the present size, on fine paper and with new type. Subscriptions to both papers are most respectfully and earnestly solicited; and subscribers to the present paper, who are willing to take the semi-Weekly instead of the Weekly, will please inform the undersigned of the fact, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 8th of January, 1846.

Nov. 18, 1845 W. W. HOLDEN.

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 17th, 1845.

Tobacco, *Snuff* & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendance of L. MEGINNEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female instructors. The terms for every branch of English education will be $3 per quarter of eleven weeks. Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN McRAE, at his office on the wharf.

ALEX. McRAE,
HENRY NUTT,
S. D. WALLACE,
JOHN McRAE,
W. E. ANDERSON, } Trustees.

Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

Mackerel, Molasses, &c.

100 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel,
17 hhds. Trinidad Molasses
300 casks Thomaston Lime
30 boxes and 10 half-boxes Soap, just received. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been burned out by the late fire, would inform their friends that they have taken an Office, No 5 *Lazarus Block*, up Stairs. BARRY & BRYANT.

November 7, 1845

Young Ladies School.

MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a School, for the reception of Misses somewhat advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including *Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, and Rhetoric.*

From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrop's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of P. W. FANNING

Oct. 10, 1845. 4inst

Just Received
AND FOR SALE BY
C. D. ELLIS & CO.

500 LBS. Feathers, in parcels from 10 to 100 lbs.,
10 bbls and half bbls superior family Flour,
20 hhds Lime. 100 bbls do
20 hhds superior Red Ashe Coal.

Nov 21, 1845.

M. VASSAR & CO'S
PALE AND AMBER ALE.

IN hhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17, [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

For Sale.

THE CARGO of barque Jane, daily expected from Portland, consisting of
150 bales prime Eastern Hay,
50 hhds. prime Cuba Molasses,
50 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
50 bbls N. E. Rum,
15,000 feet White Pine Boards, For sale by
N21 G. W. DAVIS.

5 BBLS. FLOUR, 10 half bbls. do.
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 25 boxes large Herrings
25 bbls Am. Brandy 20 " } small do.
25 " Whiskey, 5 bbls Apple Brandy,
50 boxes Fire Crackers, 10 " Sugar,
10 " Candles; Mustard, Pepper & Shot.
Just landed and for sale by J. S. RICHARDS,
November 21. Water street.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

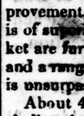
A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to nett the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

Nov. 14, 1845. 9-ts

HANOVER HOUSE.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The *Hanover House* will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "*House*," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

september 19, 1845. 1-tf

CAROLINA HOTEL.
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which he intends to have refitted and thoroughly cleansed by the 10th of October, when and where he will be thankful for a liberal patronage. The commodious and airy situation of the building, together with its locality, makes it a very desirable house for the stranger, whether on pleasure or business.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him while proprietor of the Hanover House, and he assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

The *BAR* will be supplied with the best *WINES* and *LIQUORS.*

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

N.B.—He will continue to occupy the Hanover House until the 10th of October. J. C.

september 12, 1845 5tf

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been burned out on Market street by the recent fire, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store one door below B. F. Mitchell's, on Water street, where may be found a good assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, &c.

A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible

CLOTHS, from $1 75 to $8 per yard. CASSIMERES, at various prices and patterns. SATTINETS, blue, black, steel mixed, and fancy colors—some very superior

CALICOES, &C., English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. Cambric, Lace, Muslins, &c. &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS:

Bleached and brown, of every description.

Mouselin DeLane, Alpacas, Paris Reps, Merinos, &c. &c., of very handsome styles.

SHAWLS—A variety of Woolen, Merino, and dress Shawls and Capes.

THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all descriptions, and at very reduced prices.

HATS & CAPS.

Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices. With a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool Hats, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges, screws, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table cutlery, &c. &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford; and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.

S. R. ROBERTS.

Nov 21, 1845

50 NEGROES
For Sale.

ON THE first Monday in January next, about 50 VALUABLE NEGROES will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the North-western intersection of Front and Market streets, in the town of Wilmington.

Most of the latter portion of these Negroes are able [illegible] Boys, accustomed to Rice-field work, and [illegible] to this climate.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to nett the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

SALLY T. COWAN, *Executrix.*

The "Petersburg Intelligencer," "Charleston Courier," and "Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle," will publish the above in their tri-weekly papers until day of sale, send bills to this office, and send a copy of their papers containing advertisement to the Executrix. S. T. C., *Ex.*

November 14th, 1845. 9-ts

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandize, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Ca Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected.

200 bales Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks.
N28. JNO. S. RICHARDS, Water street.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a full and complete assortment of CLOTHING and FANCY DRY GOODS, in the Store formerly occupied by D. Teller on Market street, where those who wish to purchase articles cheap for cash, can be accomodated.

He has now on hand amongst others, the following articles, which he offers at a very small advance on New York prices. He would solicit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore so liberally received:

Fine and superfine blue black and jet black French Broad Cloths.
Fancy French Cassemeres, for pants;
Parisian fancy Cassimeres, for vestings;
Sattinets and Beaver Cloths, of all qualities and colors;
Kentucky Jeans, from 25 to 75 cents a yard;
A large assortment of Hats and Caps;
A full assortment of Ready-made Clothing, made in the very best style and of the best materials.

IN FANCY DRY GOODS, AS FOLLOWS.

Cashmeres, Mouseline de Laines, Alapacas of all colors; fine French worked Collars, Laces, of all descriptions.

Prints, French, English and American.

Together with a variety of other articles in his line.

He solicits those who wish to purchase, to call and look at his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. CHARLES MARECHAL.

N28. 11-3t.

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous of removing to Florida, will sell his two PLANTATIONS on Little River, (S. C.) and the Sea Shore, four miles from the North Carolina line, and immediately on the Road leading from Georgetown to Wilmington. The one whereon he now lives, and West of Little River, contains about 4000 acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good fence. About 40 acres of this is Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, or 1000 to 1200 pounds of cotton. Adjoining this there are about 200 acres of uncleared Swamp of equal quality. On this tract, there is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River, where Turpentine may be shipped at any season of the year that may suit the maker.

The other PLANTATION, adjoining, East of Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about 700 acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and is one of the handsomest and most convenient places for a summer residence on the coast, the house being very near the beach, in open view of the ocean & having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions of the salt water. It also affords one of the best locations for Seine Fishing.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see for themselves; as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will take pleasure in giving every information desired.

Terms of sale made known on application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River, S. C. Reference is also given to Dr Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. JOS. VAUGHT.

November 28th, 1845. 11-tf

The Newbernian, Newbern, will give the above three insertions and forward bill to this office for payment.

Daily Expected,

50 BBLS. TRINIDAD MOLASSES, for sale by DARBY & BRYANT.

DRUGS & MEDS.

HAVE OPENED this day, in the Granite building, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

Crois Sugars, 50 boxes sealed, Herrings
50 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Sp'm Candles
50 bbls Canal Flour 10 do brown Soap
40 half do. do. do. 5 do fancy do do
50 bbls Mess, for Packet Beef, 80 kegs White Lead
40 brls do. do Pork, 20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread, 20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
1 barrels and boxes Crackers, 40 M Segars, assorted
25 brls Whiskey SADDLERY
20 do Rum Smoked Beef & Tongues
20 do Brandy Oils and Paints
10 do Gin Fine Liquors
40 chests and ½ chests Y'ea All kinds of Cordage
10 casks Cheese A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatreous and canisters.

N28 11-tf

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

For sale.

A SECOND handed 2½ horse power Steam Engine, in perfect order, having been but little used, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to
O17. BARRY & BRYANT.

REMOVAL

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in LAZARUS' building three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,

40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Mackerel & Alewives.

25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel,
30 do. Alewives, fresh caught, just landed from brig Hogan, from Portland. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
N21

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

G. A. SNOW,
Book Binder and
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

HAS taken a room at the South-West corner of Front and Princess streets, up stairs, opposite the Journal office, where he will do BINDING of every description, manufacture *Blank Books* and *rule Paper or Books.*

He solicits the public patronage, feeling well assured that he can give satisfaction in his line.

Nov. 21, 1845. 10-3t

A Patriotic Effusion.—We have read with pleasure many a thrilling and soul-stirring appeal, delivered in the hour of danger, in times that tried men's souls; but certainly nothing so full of eloquence, so beautiful with 'words that burn,' as the following 'war-talk' of a Hoosier Captain to his soldiers on the report that Mexico had declared war against 'Uncle Sam,' has ever met our peepers. Read

Men of blood, and friends of Washington and that old hoss, Gen. Jackson! I want your attention. Lightnin' has bust upon us, and Jupiter has poured the ile of his wrath down the greasy shanks of the Mexicans. Thunder has broke loose and slipped its cable, and the mighty valley of the Massassip reverberates the thousand-tongued hissing of Santa Anna and the smaller *ignorant fatius* that revolves around that benighted and wooden-legged pop-gun of the Montezumas.

Citizens and sires on the bloody ground on which our fathers catwamponsly poured out their olaret, free as ile, to enrich the soil over which we now hover, and watch with hyena eyes: let the catamount of the inner varmint loose, and prepare the chessy cat of vengeance, for the long-looked-for day has arriv! The crockodile of the Massassip has gone into his hole, and the sun that lit King David and his host across the Atlantic Ocean, looks down upon the scene and drops a tear to its memory. Hosses, I am with you! And while the stars of Uncle Sam and the stripes of his country triumphantly wave in the breeze—whar—whar is the cravern, low hived, chicken bred, toad-hoppin', red-mouthed mother's son of ye who will not raise the beacon light of triumph—amouse the citadel of the aggressor, and press onward to liberty and glory! Whoop! H-u-r-a-h! Whar's the *inemy?*

Breaks of Trade.—The New York Express of Saturday, in its article to go out by the Boston steamer says—

The receipts of the last intelligence from Europe, together with that previously received, have impressed dealers with a conviction that a large amount of flour and grain will be wanted for the English and Continental markets; more, indeed, than will take all our surplus stock. The orders have been so large that a great quantity has already been purchased, which is now going forward. The principal shipments are of flour and wheat to England, corn to Ireland and of rye to Holland. The prices of all these descriptions have advanced very much—to $6 50c. for flour, and 75 to 76 cents for both corn and rye. The receipts of flour particularly in the market from the West within a few weeks have been very great. As the navigation of the Canal will be for a week or two, our supplies from that quarter must cease.

In consequence of the demand for breadstuffs we have advanced our prices for all articles of domestic or foreign produce taking up with great avidity.

In the fourth volume of the memoirs of Thomas Jefferson, page 413, the following letter to *Thomas Jefferson Smith* will be found:

MONTICELLO, Feb. 21, 1825.

This letter will to you, be as one from the dead. The writer will be in the grave before you can weigh its counsels. Your affectionate and excellent father has requested that I should address to you something on the course of life you have to run, and I, too, as a namesake, feel an interest in that course. Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the ways of Providence. So shall the life into which you have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regard. Farewell. TH. JEFFERSON.

March of Science.—The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser mentions two important improvements as indications of the progress of science. One, is a new cure for Rheumatism by the electro-galvanic process. The hat is lined with copper, and the boots with zinc, into which is poured dilute sulphuric acid. A connecting wire extends from the head to the feet through the seam of the pantaloons. When this contrivance is put into operation, the most inveterate rheumatism is driven off "in the twinkling of an eye." The other invention is an anti-headache brush constructed of alternate hairs of copper zinc.

These inventions are nothing to one which an experimental friend of ours is getting patented, by which the toughest steak can be immediately rendered as tender and juicy as the most delicate epicure could desire. It consists simply in the use of a steel knife and copper fork. When the electro-galvanic circle is completed by a delightful sprinkling of tomatto ketchup. Who shall put a limit to the progress of improvement!—*Charleston News.*

The following re-publication presents many sentiments, that we are constrained to commend. The old adage of minding one's own business is a wholesome one, and when it's principle is strictly adhered to [illegible] have enough to do at it to

What pranks we [illegible]
I've not a sultana's skill,
To pick at every flaw [illegible]
And make it wider still.
[illegible]
And let my friends alone.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff of 1842 ought to be reduced to a tariff of revenue. Because,

1st. It is a tariff for protection, that being its leading characteristic, and so predominating over the design of raising revenue as to prevent altogether the importation of many articles, thus precluding revenue altogether. A tariff of protection is so well understood to be a violation of the constitution of the Union, that this leading design is always covered in the title of the bills, under the pretext of revenue. This is a position of damage to the great bond of Federal Union, and of debasement of public rectitude, which no sound patriot should be willing to perpetuate.

2d. Because protection has ceased to have any general character. It did once have some effect on agriculture. But now hemp, wool, flax, provisions, bread stuffs, and all other agricultural products, except sugar, are exported, proving that these articles are cheaper here than they are in other markets of the world, and terminating their interests in protection, so that the policy can no longer be called national. The great interests of agriculture are taxed by it, without receiving any portion of its benefits, except so far as they are received by the planters of sugar cane alone.

3d. Because the provisions of this tariff and the other revenue laws are conflicting, and in many cases contradictory; which causes such differences in the decisions of the various executions of the laws, that honest men are often very much oppressed. Oaths are demanded, which every one knows are not true, so tending to immorality and contempt for the law. As an example of this, the law requires that an importer shall enter his goods by separate manifests, according to a specified classification, and also requires him to make solemn oath that *each* of these manifests contains a true statement of *all* the goods imported by him in that ship. In other words, it requires him to divide his goods into parts, and then swear that each part is the whole.

4th. The protective policy was established as a *temporary* expedient, to sustain a new interest in its infancy, then to be abandoned. Manufacturers have become strong in our country, and firmly established. The manufacturers are among our most wealthy citizens, and as able to conduct their business without protection as they ever will be.

5th. Because the present is a favorable time for the modification. The manufacturing interest is in a condition of rich prosperity, and has been for three years, and would continue to prosper notwithstanding a modification of the tariff to the revenue standard.

6th. Because the present prosperity of manufactures is imminently huzardous to the whole interest. It is stimulating new mills into existence, with unparalleled rapidity—adding one-third, if not more, to the manufacturing power annually, and so pressing on the future, that the makers of machinery have orders on hand for twelve months to come. This increase is much more rapid than the increase of consumption, and must at some period overtake it and overwhelm the market with surpluses, causing a revulsion which will sweep away profits, and bring ruinous losses in their place, as has been the case several times, from the same cause.

7th. Because America has a mission to perform, which the Tariff of 1842 contradicts. These United States were the first nation which laid down the fundamental principle in a well adjusted system, that the only design of Government is the protection of individual liberty. We ought never to have lost this pre-eminence. But we have turned the energies of government to that most miserable of purposes, *protection*, protection of Yankees, lest they should be out-worked and out-planned and devoured by European operatives. By this we have lost the lead in the world's deliverance from the oppression of governments, and actually allowed the mother country, against whose tyranny we protested, to pass by us and take the lead in liberty of trade. The world is rapidly liberalizing itself. Good neighborhood and kind intercourse are binding the nations together. How badly will America look, how meanly will she feel, if she come last of all into this sisterhood of wisdom.

8th. Because it has been proved that we can beat the world in manufacturing. We send our manufactures through the world, and compete successfully, nay victoriously, against the oldest and most skillful nations, and even send some articles to England and the continent, and after paying duties make profitable sales in the midst of their workshops. In heavy cotton goods, in which we have perfected ourselves, and in which the competition is as equal and fair as in any thing, we have proved that we can make them cheaper than any other nation.

9th. Because protection will soon be annihilated by our own improvements; for we are rapidly coming to make everything cheaper than it could be imported with a revenue duty. Salt, spices, coffee, tea, and some other articles, we shall perhaps never be able to produce with advantage. But in *manufacturing* we are a match for the world. Yet it is not desirable that everything should be made in Massachusetts. We ought to have an extensive trade with other nations, even in manufactures, that we may learn their styles and keep pace with their improvements. But if we do not manufacture everything which we use, it will not be even humanly to compete with other nations under a revenue tariff.

All these considerations are over and above the general reasons which exist against protection, as unjust and impolitic. They are reasons of the time and the circumstances which are now upon us. In our humble judgment the manufacturers made a very great mistake when they allowed the protective policy to be restored, especially in so extreme and absurd a degree, in 1842. They had gone through all the pressure of reduction under the Compromise Act, and under it had learned economy, system, skill, and everything which was necessary to permanent success. All parties were pledged to the maintainence of the Compromise Act as a permanent policy, and the incongruity of home valuation might have been adjusted, and everything adjusted, on a permanent basis, at twenty-five or thirty per cent.—The manufacturers would then have had the assurance of a steady and permanently profitable business. They have, to be sure, made for a time, more money under protection, but they have put everything at hazard. The manufacturers, impressed with the hazards which now threaten them, and the security of their position under a revenue tariff, are, to a great extent, willing for a reform. It was, however, just so in 1840. The Providence Journal, the Courier & Enquirer here, and Mr. Clay himself, eschewed protection upon any such plan as the bill of '42. Sober, cool reflection prompted then, as now, to moderation; the desire of realizing the golden eggs at once, and political motives, urged the other way.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 27.

THE FLORIDA MYSTERY.

Yesterday's Times most strangely charges us with doing Mr. Cabell "serious injustice, by adopting the statements of the Floridian." We expressly stated that the Floridian of the 15th was the last date we had received, and as it is the leading Democratic paper in the State, and conducted with ability and dignity, we could not do otherwise than receive its statements as correct. We had not seen the Sentinel nor the letter of Mr. Cabell, written three days after the date of the Floridian. In justice to Mr. C., we give the extract from his letter published in the Times:

"I learn from the Secretary of State, that the returns received since the 6th inst., would not, if computed, affect the result, and that the majority is still in my favor. Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to notify the Governor of my acceptance of the commission.

"I must attribute to inadvertence or misinformation, the positive assertion contained in the last number of the leading organ of the Democratic party, that 'official returns, enough to give Mr. Brockenbrough a majority, have been received by the Secretary, since the certificate was issued' to myself. Such is not the fact. I have a majority now, and any information from different sections of the State, is such as to satisfy me that I shall have a majority, when returns shall have been made and scrutinized from every precinct in each county in the State."

The Sentinel of the 18th says, that "the certificate or commission was not demanded." The Executive did not wait for a 'demand,' but, acting in conformity with the law, voluntarily offered it to Mr. C., who did not accept it till this day."

We shall not undertake to solve the difficulty—but we know that the three counties of South Florida, unheard from officially, are Democratic, and ought to have given a majority sufficient to overcome Mr. Cabell's apparent majority of 51—that Mr. Brockenbrough is satisfied of this fact, and convinced that he has a majority of the vote of the whole State. Under this conviction, he will lay his claims before the House of Representatives, who cannot refuse him the seat, if they have sufficient proof of the popular will having been in his favor. This they will not do as a *Democratic* House, tauntingly insinuated by the Sentinel, but as guardians of popular rights, and bound by their oaths to see justice done, and the voice of the people religiously observed. But it is needless to speculate further. Both gentlemen are satisfied of their representative title "to the whole of" Florida. In a few days the House of Representatives will unravel the difficulty.

The last Union confirms our views as follows, and explains why the majority appears to be in favor of Mr. Cabell:

"Our advices from Florida this evening, state that Mr. Cabell, who has the certificate for the seat in the House of Representatives, intends to come on and claim under it; and that Mr. Brockenbrough has given him notice of his intention to contest. Our friends in Tallahassee entertain no doubt of the ability of the latter to prove that he received a majority of the legal votes. Some of the returns, in consequence of the difficulty of communication, could not possibly reach Tallahassee within the time specified by law."

How to write for Newspapers.—1—Have something to write about.

2—Write plain—dot your i's—cross your t's—point your sentences—begin them with capitals.

3—Write short—to the point—stop when you are done.

4—*Write on one side of the leaf.*

5—Read it, over abridge and correct it, until you get it into the shortest space possible.

6—Pay the postage.

These rules observed will always ensure the publication of an article, and what is more desirable to the writer, will secure its being read.

A TENNESSEE DOORKEEPER.

BY SOL SMITH.

In the summer of 1833, (the second cholera year,) I travelled across the country from Cincinnati, through Kentucky, East Tennessee, North Carolina, and S. Carolina, into Georgia, with a small party of recruits for my southern theatres. At Greenville, East Tennessee, we made a halt, and determined to treat the inhabitants of that beautiful village with three representations of the "legitimate drama," in a carpenter's shop, hastily but tastefully fitted up for the occasion.

The first representations was attended by just *six people*, making the total receipts of the evening *three dollars*!

My landlord, the carpenter, attributed the slim attendance to a Camp Meeting that was in successful operation about two miles from town, and 'reckoned' that if I wou'd 'hold on' until that broke up, we should have full shops every night.

Thus urged, we did 'hold on,' and our next performance was rewarded with a receipt of two dollars and a half!

I proposed to decamp next morning, but the printer of the Greenville Expositor, who was on the free list, as a matter of course, remonstrated against so sudden a move, urging that a third performance must be successful, as it was quite certain the Camp Meeting would break up that morning, and the young folks would all return to their homes.

I yielded; and advertised for 'positively the last performance' the play of William Tell, a favorite afterpiece, and a lot of comic songs.

At the time of beginning, I was glad to find a crowded audience in waiting; the shop, work bench and all, was literally crammed. One of the carpenter's apprentices whom I had transformed into a citizen of Altorf for the occasion, told me that all but five or six of the people in front were religious folks who had attended the camp meeting faithfully to its conclusion.

The performance proceeded; the actors were in high spirits. Lyne (afterwards a celebrated Mormon elder,) bullied Gov. Gesler with great fierceness; Sarem whacked the carpenters apprentice with a hearty good will, while the latter was making a bow to the Governor's cap, on a pole five feet and a half high—the arrow, aimed at the apple on Albert's head, flew with remarkable exactness into the horse blanket held up as a target to receive it behind the scenes, and the play was received with shouts of satisfaction by the Greenvillians. The farce was honored by peal on peal of laughter; while the comic songs were doubly encored, every one of them!

The entertainment over, I observed there was a reluctance in the audience to depart—they wanted another song; I gave them one. Still they remained as if glued to their seats. I went before the curtain and thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their patronage, and informed them the performance had concluded. They did not move, they wanted yet *another* song. I gave them another; and again told them the entertainment of the evening was over; intimating, at the same time, that the stage carpenter was waiting to take down the scenery. A gentleman in the gallery, (the work bench) here rose and addressed me as follows: 'Mr. Sol Smith, sir—I have been requested to express the unanimous wish of this meeting that you will *prolong your season*. The liberal patronage bestowed upon you this evening must have convinced you that we *can* make something of a turnout here; and I feel authorized to say, that if you will give us a performance to-morrow night, you will have another as *crowded as this*."

A murmur of applause confirmed the opinion of the speaker, and I was greatly tempted to yield to their wishes; but bethinking me of certain announcements for performances in towns further south, I was obliged to decline the invitation of my kind auditors, and content myself with the eighty of ninety dollars which I supposed had been contributed that night to my ways and means. Finding me determined, the audience gradually dispersed, each individual casting wishful and sidelong glances towards the stage which by this time was beginning to be dismantled.

Motioning the doorkeeper to follow me into a sort of shed adjoining the theatre, I proceeded to open the ticket box in his presence while he sat down on a bench in the corner to wait for his wages. I found seven tickets in the box, and turning to the waiting doorkeeper, who was busily engaged in chewing tobacco and spitting, I asked him what he had done with the rest.

'They are all *thar*,' he replied, with great composure, looking intently on a beam of the shed and rocking his right knee, which he held in his clenched hands, and raised about half way from the floor to his chin.

'All *there*—where!' was the very natural question that I next propounded.

'*In the box*, whar you told me to put 'em,' he answered, still eyeing the beam or rafter.

'I find but seven here,' I remarked—'I want to know where are the tickets for the 160 or 180 people that were in the house to-night.

'I tell you again they are all *thar*, sir,' he answered, sturdily; 'and I allow 'twon't be safe for any man to insinuate anything agin my character,' he continued, releasing his knee and taking a very large quid of tobacco from a rusty steel box and ramming it into his mouth.

'I do not wish to insinuate anything against your character,' I said soothingly; 'but I want to know what you have done with the tickets.'

'They are *thar*,' he again alledged—'every one of 'em thar as they passed me without giving me a ticket, and the tickets are all *thar*.'

I began to get a little pettish, and asked the tobacco chewer to explain himself.—'There were nearly 200 people in the house,' I urged.

'There war full that,' he admitted.

'Well then,' I asked finally, 'where are the tickets? will you explain this matter?'

My friend, the tobacco chewing doorkeeper, here renewed his grasp on his raised knee, deliberately withdrew his eyes from the rafter, and fixing them, half closed on mine at length afforded me the desired explanation, thus:

'You engaged me to *keep your door*; and I have performed my dooties to the best of my abilities for which you are indebted to me three dollars, and I want my money. No one has passed me without a ticket—my character is above suspicion, and no one must say nothin' agin it.'

'My good friend,' I ventured to say, 'I don't wish to say anything against'——

'No, I should think not,'—you'd better not he continued, 'for I'm too well known here; well, as I was saying,' you employed me as doorkeeper; mark the distinction; I had nothing at all to do with the WINDERS; *and thar's where your hundred and eighty people come in*, you 'tarnal fool; to leave 'em open when there was such a crowd comin' from camp meetin'!'

I paid the fellow his three dollars, and next day was far on my way to the Warm Springs, in the famous county of Buncombe, where they raise the largest peaches and yellowest children in all creation.

RIDING ON A RAILROAD.

The following story is admirably told in *Le Courrier des Estats Unis*, and the editor of the U. S. Gazette has amused himself with the translating it for the benefit of his readers. It is true, of course:—

An awkward affair recently took place at a vaudeville theatre, where is now performed a piece entitled 'The Railroad to Rouen.'

About three days since, a family composed of a man, his wife, and two children, having with them three persons, were moving along the Exchange Place, asking for the railroad to Rouen. 'There it is, right opposite,' answered a ticket seller; 'do you wish to take places?'

'Of course.'

'First seats, second, or third?'

'Second.'

'There are three of you.'

'That is not our number; there are four of us—self, wife, and two children.'

'Children under seven years of age pay only half price.'

'Bah—why I paid full price last week at Orleans. What is the price of tickets?'

'Three francs, each.'

'It is cheaper than at Orleans—we paid thirty francs there. Give us good seats.'

'The very best; you will see some of the Peers of France there.'

The man took his wife, the wife took the children, and the children took the bundles, and all went to the entrance of the building.

'Look here!' said the lady, 'this is very odd—here is an iron stairway.'

'My eyes! Stairs at a railroad!'

'It is even so; let us go up.'

Our country friends had not clambered far, before some one below cried after them—

'Bring those bundles down: you cannot take bundles in with you. Deposit them in the cane and hat office, and pay three sous.'

'Three sous! That's nothing: they asked ten sous the other day for my dog, the rascal.'

The three sous and the bundles having been handed over, the good people went up into the second row, took a side box, and awaited the hour of departure. Ten minutes, a quarter of an hour passed, and not the least sign of locomotion.

'Is it possible that we have made a mistake?' asked the wife; 'it appears to me that it is six o'clock, and even half an hour after.'

'I'll go and ask the conductor that sent us hither.'

The worthy man was going out, when he heard the bell ring, to call the actors to the theatre.

'Don't go out, my dear,' said the wife, 'they are ringing the bell, and we shall be off now. But look—we are to have a band of music with us!'

'I guess it is for the Loterie de Monville; they will play while on the passage. We made a lucky hit in taking this route.'

At the end of about a quarter of an hour there was an impatient whistling heard.

'We are off now,' cried the wife. 'Don't be afraid, children, we are going under a tunnel now.'

'But we don't move an inch,' said the husband.

'Won't you buy a bill?' said a man who came round to the box.

'No, we wish to be a going.'

'Oh, very well; go if you please, only don't talk.'

'The worthy family did not talk, neither did they 'set out.'

The next day, about 9 o'clock, in their horror of railroads, they hired a hack and went to Rouen.

The Charleston papers announce the election of John C. Calhoun to fill the vacant seat in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Huger.

[illegible] TAINS.

The following spirited sketch of the ascent of Capt. Fremont and a few of his companions to the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, is an extract from the gallant explorer's journal:—

"Having divested ourselves of every unnecessary encumbrance, we commenced the ascent. This time, like experienced mountaineers, we did not press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting down so soon as we found our breath beginning to fail. At intervals we reached places where a number of springs gushed from the rocks; and about 1800 feet above the lake, came to the snow line. From this point our progress was uninterrupted in climbing.—Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick moccasins, with soles of *parfleche*, but here I put on a thin, light pair, which I had bought for the purpose, as now the use of our toes became necessary to a further advance. I availed myself of a sort of comb of the mountain, which stood against the wall like a buttress, and which the wind and the solar radition, joined to the smooth rock, had kept almost entirely free from snow. Up this I made my way rapidly. Our cautious method of proceeding in the outset had spared my strength, and with the exception of a slight disposition to head ache, I felt no remains of yesterday's illness. In a few minutes we reached a point where the buttress was overhanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several hundred feet.

Putting hands and feet into the crevices between the rocks, I succeeded in getting over it, and, when I reached the top found my companions in a small valley below. Descending to them we continued climbing and in a short time reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow field, five hundred feet below. To the edge of this field was a sheer icy precipice, and then with a gradual fall the field sloped off for about a mile until it struck the foot of another longer ridge.—I stood on a narrow crest, about three feet in width, with an inclination of 20 deg. north, and 51 deg. east. As soon as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity, I descended, and each man ascended in his return; for I would allow only one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab which it seemed as if a breath would hurl into the abyss below. I mounted the barometer on the snow of the summit, and fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the National flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. During our morning ascent we had met no sign of animal life except a sparrow-like bird. A stillness the most profound and a terrible solitude forced themselves constantly on the mind as on the features of the place.

Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee (*bromus* the humble bee) came winging its flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men.—It was a strange place—the icy rock and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where all animated nature seems at war and seezing him immediately, put him in at least a fit place—in the leaves of a large book among the flowers we had collected on our way. The barometer stood at 19,203, the attached thermometer at [illegible] deg.; giving for the elevation of this summit 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the bee. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect.

Having now made what observation our means afforded, we proceeded to descend. We had accomplished an object of laudable ambition, and beyond the strict order of our instructions. We had climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains and looked down upon the snow a thousand feet below, and, standing where never human foot had stood before, felt the exultation of the first explorers. It was about 3 o'clock when we left the summit; and when we reached the bottom the sun had already sunk behind the wall, and the day was drawing to a close. It would have been pleasant to have lingered here and on the summit longer; but we hurried away as rapidly as the ground would permit, for it was an object to regain our party as soon as possible, not knowing what accident the next hour might bring forth.

Another Type Setting Machine.—A young Bohemian, about twenty-six years of age, is said to have invented a machine for setting types which promises to work an entire revolution in that department of the printing business. Experiments have been made with it during the past year at the imperial court printing office in Vienna, the Emperor of Austria, with the most satisfactory results. Even an unskilful workman, according to accounts apparently authentic, set 360 letters in a minute. The 21,600 letters in an hour.—This seem incredible in any other age than the present day there appears nothing to the achievements of man's genius. The machine has been called by an Austrian paper, 'the loco-

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[illegible] by the inventor. The inventor is now engaged upon a composing machine, which when completed, will render his triumph complete. His name is E. L. Tschulik, which our readers are at liberty to pronounce to suit themselves; as his invention will probably render it immortal, it is to be regretted that his name is such a perfect jaw-breaker. We expect the time is not distant, when sides of leather, bales of old rags, and copies of Webster's dictionary, will be put into a hopper, and there upon any subject, all printed and bound, ground out to order.

New Haven Democrat.

Factory Labor.—We recently made mention of the fact that the factory boarding house keepers had held meetings to procure an advance from the cotton lords upon the magnificent allowance of five cents! each meal, to feed the operatives. An adjourned meeting was held at Cabotville on the 2d, and the committee reported that they had called on one of the agents according to their mission, and ascertained that the subject matter of the petition had been laid before Mr. Mills, of Boston, who decided that there was no cause existing whereby the price of board should be advanced.

'No Ha!—none; no cause—none.'—The factories make 20 per cent. dividends, and cotton has declined 1-2 ct., while flour has gone up $1 25—equal to one week's whole board for a girl. Yet there is 'no cause, none.' The Lowell factories use 74,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and it has fallen 1-2 ct. in price for the same cause which has made flour rise $1 25 per barrel.—The factories, therefore, save $320,000 on their cotton, and the boarding house keepers, if 5,500 girls use one barrel of flour each per annum, lose $6,875 on flour alone. Yet there is no cause why board should be advanced; but every reason why foreign cotton should be prohibited by a tariff.—*N. Y. News.*

Protection.—It is an unwise principle to attempt, by legislative interference, to protect the manufacture or the growth of any thing in any national locality, because free commercial intercourse will ever determine by whom, and in what locality, each thing can be best manufactured and most cheaply grown. In England long and constant protection has been given to the grain grower, and the consequence is that bread stuffs are scarce and dear, and the laborer and operatives and their families have seldom enough to eat. Long and constant protection has been given to manufactures, amounting almost to a prohibition of foreign articles, and costing the nation millions every year in the attempt to prevent smuggling. So far did this encouragement go, that for more than 150 years there was a statute requiring *every corpse* to be swathed in flannel of British manufacture. Yet we find British manufactures dwindling under all this artificial stimulus, and the demand for *free trade* rising above the jarring and clashing of power looms, spinning jenny's and tilt hammers, in the great strong holds of mammon Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, and Glasgow.—*Jeffersonian.*

Advice to Young Men.—Let the business of every one alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want, use every hour to advantage, and study even to make leisure hours useful, think twice before you spend a shilling, remember you will have a debt to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business, and so it will not be neglected in looking after recreation; buy low, sell fair and take care of the profits; look over your book regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out; should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade; retrench—work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverence, they will disappear at last; though you should even fail in the struggle, you will be honored; don't shrink from the task and you will be despised.

Peaches and Cherries.—In the rear of the house is a peach orchard, in which Mr. H. has made an experiment between growing his trees in grass land, and the plan of keeping them under constant cultivation, treating them otherwise precisely alike. Those in the cultivated plot are at least twice the size at six years old as those in the grass plot; they also bear well, while from the others little fruit has been plucked, and that of an inferior quality. The crop usually grown among these trees is potatoes well manured. Where peaches are cultivated in large orchards, it is generally considered best to plough the land well, and keep the ground in potatoes or corn; but the smaller grains, especially wheat or rye, have been found highly prejudicial to both trees and fruit. The finest variety of peaches cultivated here are the George the Fourth. They are indeed juicy and luscious in the extreme.

Another little experiment made by Mr. H. was with plum trees. He had two rows of these standing in the open garden several years without producing fruit.—He then took them up set them against a high brick wall, since which they have borne well. He attributes this to the root pruning they underwent in transplanting, and adds, that since removed they have not been attacked by the curculio. For this exemption no reason can be given, save that the insect does not find the trees so readily when trained against a wall as when in open ground. We should like to hear whether others have experienced the same result.—*Am. Agriculturalist.*

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 5, 1845.

THURSDAY NIGHT, half-past 9 o'clock.

We have waited 'till this late hour for the arrival of the cars, by which we expected the President's Message, which every body is eager to see. The Mail has not yet arrived; and, in order to meet our weekly mails, we are compelled to put our paper to press.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

DEMOCRATS ATTEND!!!

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening the 9th of December, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, to be held, in Raleigh on the 8th January A full meeting is earnestly requested

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Terrible Railroad accident--Collision of the Engines--Culpable and reckless Conduct of the Engineers.

It is our duty, as a public journalist, to record one of the most culpable and reckless pieces of business which has come under our notice for a long while. At 12 o'clock, on Wednesday last, in broad day light, the two trains of cars, the one going North, and the other coming South, came in direct collision, thereby endangering the lives of a large number of passengers, in both trains. Happily, no one was seriously injured. This will appear the most extraordinary part of the affair when we state the circumstances. It is a rule when the trains meet between two "turn outs," that that one which has crossed the half-way line shall make the other run back to the station which it has last left. On Wednesday last, both the up and down trains were rather late. They came in sight of each other at a point, some 26 miles from Wilmington the half-way line nearly equi-distant from each. Both Engineers crowding on all steam, as the phrase goes, each endeavoring to reach the half-way line first, in order to make the other run back. Onward both of them flew for the contested point, at a terrific speed. Each thinking, we suppose, that he would reach there first, and be able to stop his engine. Onward they came, at the rate of some twenty-five miles an hour. As they approached one another, both Engineers gave their engines the reverse action, but alas! too late. The engines would not recede. An awful collision ensued, by which both engines were almost stove to pieces. The Engineers, themselves, and the Mail Agents, when they saw that the meeting was inevitable, jumped overboard and escaped injury. There were a large number of passengers on both trains, and it is really miraculous that they were not seriously injured. The up-going Engine, the Henry Clay, one of the most powerful owned by the Company, broke the down coming one, the New Hanover, almost into pieces. The names of these reckless men, who thus risked the lives of their fellow-beings, are, John Britt, who had charge of the Henry Clay, and Thomas Surlee, who conducted the New Hanover. No excuse can be pleaded in palliation of this reckless conduct. These fool hardy men saw each other for miles, and it is no good excuse to say that they thought they could back their Engines. They ought not to have risked such a contingency.—Luckily there was another Engine some miles above, which brought the passengers to town again, where they arrived about 6 o'clock, P. M.

The mails both ways are thus detained a day. The lives of nearly a hundred people have been placed in imminent peril—two Engines have been almost destroyed, and all through the unpardonable recklessness of these two Engineers, Britt and Surlee. We hope that the board of Directors will adopt the most stringent means in their power to award them adequate punishment for this awfully criminal conduct.

Since the above was written, we have received the following note from one of the Directors:

MR. FULTON—If you should make any remarks in your paper of to-morrow, of the late accident on our Road, will you be so kind as to state that the Directors of the Road held a meeting this morning, and discharged both engineers from the service of the Company.

Yours truly.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Whilst we are penning this article (Tuesday morning,) this august body is, most likely, entering upon the arduous duties which the constitution has assigned to it. Already are the busy heads of the politicians of the Union now congregated at Washington, hard at work, plotting, scheming, and devising plans of operation, for the stirring campaign, which has commenced, upon the floors of the National Legislature. Ere this, too, most likely, Mr. Polk has sent in his first annual message; a document, the contents of which will be looked at with, perhaps, more interest by the people not only of the United States, but of the whole civilized world, than any which has emanated from the same source during a long series of years.

Seldom, or never before, has there met a Congress, the action of which has exercised over the destinies of the Union such a deep and lasting influence, as the one which is now organizing at the capital in Washington.—Great cardinal questions, vitally affecting the very permanency of our institutions, are to be decided upon. The policy of the federal government with regard to the taxing power, is one of the most important of these questions. The Democratic party, as a mass, has always maintained that the constitution which the States in their sovereign capacity, ordained as the great written chart which was to guide the federation in its future and onward progress, has, in no one section or clause, clothed Congress with the power of so regulating its revenue laws, as to impose heavy burdens upon one class of citizens, and upon one section of the Union, for the express purpose of fostering the industry of other classes, and other sections. In both branches of the Legislature, the party holding these principles has a majority. Will they fearlessly and boldly carry out these principles? We hope and believe that they will. The fact cannot be concealed, however, that in the Pennsylvania and New York delegations, there are those who call themselves Democrats, but who are not sound on the Tariff question.

In our humble opinion, the time has arrived when these men should be spoken to in the plainest terms. Temporising will ruin any party. Let the Democratic members of Congress proclaim boldly, and in language not to be misunderstood, that nothing short of a radical reduction of the Tariff to a purely revenue standard, will satisfy them. Let them tell their Pennsylvana and New York friends, that the people of the Union have spoken, and that the time for evasion and dodging has gone past. That the test hour has arrived, and *that those who are not with them on this vital question, can no longer be numbered with the Democracy.* Plain, straightforward, above board talk, is by far the best policy. In the end, it will have the desired effect.

There is an evident disposition on the part of England to relax her restrictive code. A disposition, it is true, forced upon her by circumstances, to throw her ports open to the almost free ingress of American products; and shall we, merely for the benefit of a particular and small class of our citizens, be less liberal than hitherto monopolizing England? Every consideration, justice, expediency, sound policy, all call for the downfall of the protective policy.

Our foreign relations are thought by most, to be in a somewhat delicate situation. Indeed, we have conversed with several members of Congress on their way to Washington, and they seem to think that the Oregon question is the most delicate one which will be presented to that body during the winter.—We feel confident that the Democratic party, both in the Senate and the House, will do everything in their power to settle the matter amicably, if possible. They are conscious of the awful responsibilities which rest upon them. They know and feel deeply, too, that war would be disastrous in the extreme, as well to the United States as to England. At the same time we feel that they will, by the firmness of their course, give an ample guaranty that the honor of the country is safe in their hands. Whether they will proceed to instruct the President to give England the twelve months notice, and to establish a territorial jurisdiction over our citizens now living in the Oregon country, can only, of course, be developed by time. We think, however, that they will. We think that such action will be dictated alike by the consideration of our national rights, and our national honor, and by the decided wishes of the people of the Union.

In whatever aspect the 29th Congress is viewed, it is one of great interest, and its proceedings will be looked to with extreme solicitude, by all parties. We shall endeavor to keep our readers apprised of its acts, so far as the scanty limits of our columns will permit.

Polk and Dallas Turnip.—We have been presented with a Polk and Dallas Turnip, by Major Jere Nixon, of this county, which weighs upwards of seven pounds. Larger Turnips, doubtless there are, and have been, but this one, friend Nixon tells us, was raised on the natural Polk soil, without a particle of manure, and almost without tending.—This large Turnip which Major Nixon says is of the Flat Dutch species, was raised on the Sound, about twelve miles from town.

On Tuesday night last, about 9 o'clock, an attempt was made to fire Mr. Z. Latimer's Dry Goods Store, on Market street. The daring perpetrator poured the contents of a phial of Spirits of Turpentine under the back door, and then ignited the combustible fluid with a lucifer match. The phial and the match were found at the spot, and the door was charred. Luckily the attempt failed.

We would again remind our friends that the 8th of January, the day upon which the Convention meets for nominating a candidate for Governor, is rapidly approaching, and recommend to them the propriety of holding meetings forthwith, for appointing delegates.

Fire in Petersburg, Va.—We learn from the Petersburg Republican of the 1st inst, that a fire broke out in that city on the 29th ult., which destroyed twenty houses. The Republican says that the property was all insured, the insurance falling upon four companies. The amount of insurance stated by that paper is $28,900.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

This Convention adjourned on the 15th.—The following resolutions were adopted, which we promised to publish.

1. *Resolved*, That the Reports of the various Committees presented to the Convention be printed, and such documents accompanying them as the Committee appointed to supervise the printing of the proceedings of the Convention shall deem necessary.

2. *Resolved*, That the safe communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce.

3. *Resolved*, That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of those great rivers, are objects as strictly national as any other proposition for the defence of the country, and that such improvements are deemed by this Convention impracticable by the States, or individual enterprise, and call for the appropriations of money for the same by the General Government.

4. *Resolved*, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. *Resolved*, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the Lakes, by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic Ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

6. *Resolved*, That if the policy of reinforcing our Navy with war steamers be adopted, the western waters are proper sources of supply, as they abound in iron, the best material for their construction, and in lead and copper, important materials for munitions of war provisions also being cheap, and the skill requisite for their construction and navigation being ample in this region, which already possesses the largest steam commercial marine in the world.

7. *Resolved*, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, ought to be preserved unimpaired, and that ample military and naval defences and additional light-houses and beacons should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at the most eligible points.

8. *Resolved*, That millions of acres of the public domain lying on the Mississippi river and on its tributaries, now worthless for the purposes of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments, so as to prevent overflow; and that this Convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be necessary to accomplish that object, by grant of said lands or appropriation of money.

9. *Resolved*, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic seaboard; that the interests to be defended in the one quarter are quite as important and altogether as national as those in the other; and that the expenditures required for the proper defences of the Gulf and the Lakes, will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences of the Atlantic.

10. *Resolved*, That the Mail service of the South and West requires great improvements in speed and regularity, and particularly on the Western waters. That measures ought to be taken also for the prompt extension also by Government of the Magnetic Telegraph into or through the Mississippi Valley.

11. *Resolved*, That the Marine Hospitals on the Western and South-western waters, whose construction has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay.

12. *Resolved*, That Congress should establish a National Armory and Foundry, at some point on the Western waters, at as early a period as possible.

13. *Resolved*, That efficient steps should be taken by the General Government to remove and prevent the recurrence of the obstructions in the Mississippi River, opposite the city of St. Louis, so that the harbor thereof may be at all times accessable, as objects of public utility and of a national character, and entirely beyond the ability of Missouri to accomplish.

14. *Resolved*, That a Dry Dock and convenient arrangement for the repairs and refitting of government vessels, should be established at some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico.

15. *Resoleed*, That Rail Road communication from the valley of the Mississippi to the Southern Atlantic ports, in giving greater facilities to trade, greater dispatch to travelling, and in developing new sources of wealth, are, in all their salutary influences on the commercial, social and political relations, strongly urged on the consideration and patriotism of the people of the West, and they are the more recommended as works within the power of private enterprise to construct, and as affording profitable investments of capital.

16. *Resolved*, That the earliest opportunity may be afforded for private individuals and enterprise to direct their capital and energies to the completion of the important roads projected, the Convention recommends to the Delegations present, to appoint committees, charged with the duty of prompt and early application to their respective Legislatures, for charters to construct such roads as may pass through their States; and to ask such aid and patronage from said States as may, in their discretion, be necessary and proper to aid in the construction of the works.

17. *Resolved*, That as many of the Roads projected pass through the public domain, this Convention would respectfully urge on the consideration of Congress the equity of granting the right of way and alternate sections in aid of the works so situated, such grants, in the opinion of this Convention, being no more than a fair compensation paid by the proprietor for the enhanced value imparted to the sections of land retained by the government.

18. *Resolved*, By this Convention, that it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the Military Road from the west bank of the Mississippi, (opposite Memphis) thro' the swamps to the highlands in Arkansas, in the direction of the military posts on the western frontiers.

19. *Resolved*, That the President appoint a Committee to memorialize Congress on the various topics embraced in the foregoing resolutions.

20. *Resolved*, That the President appoint a Committee of —— members of this Convention, to address our common constituents on the same subjects.

Death Warrant of Christ.—The Courier des Etats Unis, of a late date, says: "Chance has put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all Christians that has ever been recorded in human annals; that is, the identical death-warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document from a copy of the translation:

SENTENCE

Rendered by Pontius Pilate, Acting Governor of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the Cross.

In the year seventeen of the empire of Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th day of March, in the City of Holy Jerusalem; Annas and Caiaphas being Priests, sacrificators of the people of God; Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the pretory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people, saying—

1. He is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself, falsely, the Son of God.
5. He calls himself King of Israel.
6. He entered into the Temple, followed by a multitude, bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbids any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the death of Jesus, are:

1st. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.
2d. Joannus Horobable.
3d. Rhaphdel Robadi.
4th. Caped, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city by the gate "Struenoose."

The above sentences are engraved on a copperplate; on one side is written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each of the tribes."

It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the city of Aquille, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1825, and was discovered by the Commissariat of Arts, attached to the French Armies. At the expedition of Naples it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the secristy of Cuartem. The vase is now in the Chapel of Caserta.—The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The children requested earnestly that the plate might not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the army. M. Denon, of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the model, on which he had engraved the above sentence; at the sale of his collection of curiosities, it was bought by Lord Leword, for five thousand eight hundred and eighty francs.

A Novel Wager.—A youth named Molloy, aged sixteen, undertook, for a wager of £10, to take up from the ground in his mouth, one hundred eggs, each being a yard apart, and place them one by one in a tub of water at some distance, in fifty minutes. He achieved the feat in forty-eight minutes, travelling over five miles and three quarters in that period.

English paper.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Nov. 29.

COTTON—The receipts for the past fortnight have been light, and the actual supply on sale limited, hence the firm a Guide which holders assumed at the close of the week relative to prices. The transactions since our last have been 5230 bales, against the receipt of 5178 bales. We continue our quotations of the previous week.

RICE—The Rice market at the close of the last, and on the first day of the present week was in a very depressed condition, and the few sales made were on more favorable terms to buyers than the reduction noticed in our review of the 22d inst; on Tuesday, however, favorable accounts reached us in relation to the European markets, since which time the transactions have been heavy, a large portion of which is for foreign shipment, and prices are full ½ per hundred higher at the close than they were at the opening of the week. The receipts since our last are 3037 tierces, and the sales in the same time 4327 tierces. We quote ordinary to good fair 4¾ a 4¾; good and prime 4¾ a 5, and choice —.

ROUGH RICE—The receipts of the week are 74,500 bushels, of which some 33,700 bushels have been sold at the following prices:—1500 bushels at 115; 2500 at 116; 1400 at 118; 6000 at 120; 5100 at 123; 12,000 at 126½; and two cargoes at 127 and 128c. per bushel.

GRAIN—The receipts of Corn since our last reach 9300 bushels from North Carolina, the bulk of which is of the new crop, and all of which has changed hands within the range of our quotations, viz. 65 a 75 c.; the bulk, however, selling at something over 70c. per bush. Several parcels of Oats have been received, in all about 2600 bushels from Virginia, 1300 North Carolina and 3100 bushels Maryland, the whole of which has been sold. We quote 48 a 52c. per bushel. The receipts of Hay since our last reach about 1200 bundles North River, about 800 bundles sold at prices ranging from 119 to 125; and between 2 and 300 do. Eastern do., at $1,35 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Some 600 barrels Western, fine and superfine, changed hands at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7¼, and 100 barrels, a favorite brand, at 7¼; 400 barrels Virginia sold from 6¾ to 7; and 400 do. extra brands at 7¼; and at the close of the week holders were demanding still higher rates, for this particular description.

BACON—About 15 hhds. common Shoulders Western brought 6¾ a 6¾c., and 10 hhds. do., prime, from 7¼ to 7¾.

LARD—We have heard of no transactions since our last.

SALT—We quote at 1 a 1,06 per sack, as the current rates at the close of the week.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 29.

COTTON—The market has been active since our last, prices have gradually improved, and close rather higher than they were a week ago—so that the decline of one-quarter of a cent per lb. submitted to on the arrival of the Britannia, has been fully recovered. The sales for the week are 7150 bales. Inferior none, ordinary to good ordinary 6 a 6¾; mid. to good mid 6¾ a 7¼; mid. fair to fair 7¼ a 8¼; fully fair to good fair 7¾ a 9¼ cents per lb.

NAVAL STORES—There have been no arrivals of Turpentine since our last, and very few for two weeks past. The advance noticed in our sheet of Wednesday has been confirmed by further sales of 4000 bbls. Washington and Newbern (from yard) at $4,25 per 280 lbs., leaving none now to be had at this price. The market is bare, with the exception of some, in yard, still withheld from the market. Spirits Turpentine has continued in request, principally, however, for export, with further sales of 600 casks Southern, mostly at 65 cents, 4 mos., butembracing some in small lots at previous prices, the market closing very firm. For Tar, there is not much demand, and the stock is moderate. There are no sales of Rosin to report, nearly all the receipts being but fulfilments ofcontracts some time since made and reported.

RICE—There has been a fair demand for good and prime parcels of the new crop, while old is neglected. The sales reach about 600 tcs. at $4,25 for ordinary, of the same old crop, to $5,37½ for prime new, cash.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 2.

Cotton brings 6 to 6¾—receipts unusually light for the season. Sales of Flour at 5¾ to 6¾. Flaxseed 1 20 to 1 25. Corn continues scarce and in demand at 65 cts.

Observer.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. F.K. DICKINSON, to Miss ALICE H., daughter of the late John R. London, Esq.

In this county, on the 4th ult., by James Garrison, esq., Mr. JOEL MOORE, to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of E. A. HAWES, Esq.

In Carteret county, Mr. JOB SMITH, of Onslow county, to Miss NANCY, daughter of the late Jabez Weeks, Jr., Esq.

In Chatham county, Mr. JESSE RICHARDSON, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Ray.

In Sampson county, on the 27th ult., by Fleet Cooper, Esq., Mr. Jacob Howard, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, Esq., all of Sampson county.

DIED,

At his residence in Onslow county, on the 25th Nov., THOMAS ENNETT, Esq., leaving a wife and three children, and a wide circle of friends to lament his death. Mr. Ennett had represented his county several years in the Legislature, and was a useful citizen.—[Com.

At Rock Hill, near Wilmington, on the 25th ult., Mrs. E. M. B. DAVIS, wife of Mr. Thomas I. Davis, and daughter of Capt. Wm. Watters, of the Revolutionary Army.

In Bladen county, on the 12th ult., Mrs. SARAH JESSUP, wife of Mr. Isaac Jessup, in the 61st year of her age.

In Robeson county on the 18th ult., Mr. ANGUS McLEAN, Sen., in the 68th year of his age.

In Edgecombe county, on the 26th ult., aged about 25 years, Mr. Allen Dupree, leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss. Also, on the 29th, Dr. Joshua Pender, aged about 21 years. The deceased was the son of Mr. William Pender.

In this county, on the 20th ult., Elizabeth *Jane*, third daughter of Mary Jane, and Benjamin C. Moore, aged 12 years and 8 months.

Thrice within a short time, has death entered this family, and numbered among its victims a bright and lovely youth. It seldom falls to the lot of parents to feel so sensibly the afflicting hand of Providence bearing up on them, and leave torn from their bosoms the objects of their tender care and solicitude.

The deceased was amiable, kind hearted and affectionate; endowed with all the bloom of youthful promise; it is truly afflicting that she could not have been spared, that her parents and society could have realized the fond expectations that her excellent qualities were so calculated to inspire.

The bloom of youth was on her brow, and virtue in her eye,
But both, alas! are faded now, by death's destroying hand.

We deeply sympathize with the parents in this sad bereavement; but we know there is a balm for wounded souls—the deceased, with her brother, who friended her, more fully aware of their accountability, expressed a willingness to die, and it was the joy of the mother to witness the triumph of her own instructions—in performing the last wish of her dying children, "to help them upon their knees, that they might pray to Him who said, 'suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"—Com.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 27—Brig Consuelo, Hathorn, Bath, Me., to E. Dickinson.
28—Brig Selma, Marston, Guadaloupe, by Russell & Gammell.
Schr. Excellent, Podger, New York, to J. S. Richards.
28—schr. Monsoon, Lambard, Phil., to J. Mulock.
30—Schr. Delaware, Smith, N. Y., to G. W. Davis.
Dec. 1—schr. Harrison Price, Beason, New York, to C. D. Ellis & Co.
Schr. Maria M. Klotts, Smith, Charleston, C D Ellis & Co.
Schr. A. F. Thorn, Sandford, N. Y., to do.
2—Brig John Potter, Dowd, Guadaloupe, to do.
Schr. Mary Emily. Staples, New York, to R. W Brown.
Sch. Olive, Smith, New York, to C. D. Ellis & Co.
4—Schr. Valhalla, Chase, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

BELOW.

4—schr Alpine, French, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.
Brig Arcturus, Baker, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

CLEARED.

Nov. 28—Brig Charles, Fogg, Martinique, by Russell & Gammell.
29—Brig Patridge, Burstow, Martinique, by E. Dickinson.
Brig Angeline, Linscott, Guadaloupe, by E. Dickinson.
Dec 1—schr. John H. Jones, Cole, N.Y. by R. W. Brown.
Schr. Wallace, Studley, New York, by R. W. Brown.
6—Brig Mississippi, Wyman, Guadaloupe, by Russell & Gammell.
4—Brig Tangier, Park, Porto Rico by G. W. Davis.
Schr. Batavia, Park, Havana, by G. W. Davis.
Schr. Shylock, Crocker, N. C., by Russell & Gammell.
Schr. Malvina, Pierce, Martinique, by J. Hathaway & Son.
5—Brig Hagar, Clark, Martinique, by E. Dickinson.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES—Dec. 4, 1845.

Bacon—Hams,	10	a	10½
Middlings,	9	a	9½
Shoulders,	8½	a	9
Western,	7½	a	
Beeswax,		a	22
Butter,	10	a	12
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	6 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
Coal,		a	50
" Meal,	00	a	00
Cocoa,	8	a	8
Cotton,	5	a	5½
Candles, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	34
Adamantine,	20	a	—
Feathers,	30	a	35
Flour,—Canal,	7 50	a	8 00
Fayetteville,	6 50	a	7 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	87½	a	1 00
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	9	a	10
Western,	9	a	10
Lime, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12½
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00	a	14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	13 00	a	14 00
wide, do.	7 00	a	7 50
Scantling,	5 00	a	6 00
Timber,	5 50	a	6 50
Molasses,	25	a	27
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14	a	15 00
2, "	7½	a	8½
3,	00	a	5 00
Nails,	5	a	5½
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	3 65
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,	half price		
Tar,		a	2 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	1 50
" 2,	75	a	
" 3,	60	a	65
Sp. Turpt.		a	55
Oil, Sperm,		a	85
Peas, Ground,	65	a	75
Black eye,	75	a	80
Cow,	60	a	70
Pork,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	6 00	a	6 50
Rice,	4 50	a	4 75
rough, bush	1 00	a	1 15
Salt, Turks Island, bushel		a	45
Liverpool, sack,	1 15	a	1 25
Soap,	4	a	6
Shingles, country,	2 50	a	2 50
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	31	a	35
Gin,	31	a	35
Whiskey,	30	a	33
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,		a	20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	10 00
dressed,	17 00	a	18 00
Sugar, West India,	8	a	9
New Orleans,	7	a	8
loaf	13	a	15
Tallow,	7	a	8
Tobacco, leaf, none		a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,		a	2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¼	pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	¼	" "
" " Boston,	¼	" "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl.
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 4.

Some rain has fallen since our last report, but not enough to raise the rivers. We learn that there has been a rise of some twelve inches at Fayetteville. The weather continues dark and cloudy, and we hope that our rivers will be navigable before our next report. The rise has not been sufficient to bring down any produce as yet.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been coming in, in small lots, and has sold during the past week, at from $3 60 to $3 75. Sales on yesterday were made at $3 65. No sales to report this morning. TAR; This article has advanced since our last report. Has been selling the past week at $1 90 to $2. Last sale on yesterday at $2.

TIMBER & LUMBER. Some six or eight rafts only, have come down since our last report, which sold at from $5 50 to $6 50. This is a slight decline on our last report. Sales were made this morning, for a good article, at $6 50 Lumber; No sales to report. One raft on the market, of fine flooring, for which $13 is offered and $14 asked Wide boards $7 to $7 50. Scantling, $6.

STAVES. Last sales for a prime lot of R. O. hhd. dressed, were made at $17. This is a decline on our last report.

SHINGLES Sales yesterday, were made at $2 50 to $2 75. This we put as the market price.

CORN. 300 bushels from Bladen were sold from the boat at 80 cents. Retails from store at 90 cents.

MOLASSES. 50 hhds. Cuba, tart, sold at auction, on yesterday, at 21 and 22c.

EXTRACTS

From the Ordinances of the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington.

Ordered, That a tax of ten dollars, for the use of the Town of Wilmington, be imposed on all retailers of spirits in said Town in smaller measures than a quart.

Ordered, That a tax of twenty dollars be imposed on each and every transient trader and shopkeeper, who shall retail goods, wares, and merchandise in the Town of Wilmington.

Ordered, That a tax of one dollar be imposed on every settled inhabitant of the Town of Wilmington paying a Town tax, for every permission to retail liquors, by the small measure, and for every permission to retail liquors, by the small measure, given to any transient person a tax of two dollars be imposed.

Ordered, That all persons who shall after the December Term, 1845, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, retail spirituous liquors or goods wares and merchandize, in violation of the foregoing Ordinances, or in violation of any act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina having reference to retailers in the Town of Wilmington, be prosecuted for such penalties as they may respectively incur.

Applications for permission to retail spirits in the Town of Wilmington, to be made in writing and handed to the Town Clerk before 5 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday preceding the Session of each County Court.

A True copy from the minutes,
H. JAMES, Town Clerk.
D3. 12-1t.

Just Received.

100 HHDS. prime Martinique Molasses,
2 bbls do do do
50 do Fayetteville Flour,
40 bags Live Geese Feathers, from 15 to 100 lbs. For sale by
D5. C. D. ELLIS & Co.

Guano.

PERUVIAN Guano, for sale by
D. W. WOOD.
D5. 12 2tis.

For New Orleans.

THE superior fast sailing brig, John Potter, Captain Dowd, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail with dispatch. For remainder of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to
D5. 12-1t] C D. ELLIS & CO.

AUCTION!

ON arrival of schr. Ada Ellen, daily expected from Philadelphia, will be sold at auction:
50 barrels Flour, 5 bbls Beets,
10 " Prime Pork,
10 " Mess do.
20 " New Orleans Molasses, new crop,
44 bales Hay, 100 kegs refined Lard,
50 barrels Pilot Bread,
25 " Navy do.
25 half boxes Raisins, new crop,
100 kegs Butter, 25 lbs. each, 300 Hams,
25 quarter barrels Family Mess,
10 boxes Pine Apple Cheese, 6 kegs Snuff,
500 Cabbages, 15 bbls Turnips,
1 bbl Cayenne, 75 boxes Cheese,
4 " Capers and Glowber Salts,
300 glass Mustard, 5 bbls Vinegar,
RANKIN & MARTIN, Aucts.
D5. 12-1t

HOUSE & LOT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, at Shaw's corner, will be sold, a DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, on Market street, opposite Wells Carriage Shop, now occupied by Mr. Pickett.

Terms—90 day, for approved notes with security, payable at Bank.

RANKIN & MARTIN, Aucts.
Dec. 5, 1845. [12-1t]

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed,
do Loaf, } Woolley's best.
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Tallow do } all sizes.
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whiskey,
Port, Maderia and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,

For sale at the new Family and Grocery, one door East of the Carolina Hotel

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachets, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriottes, Buggies, Trotting Wagons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
D5. G. C. H.

Molasses.

50 HHDS. Trinidad Molasses,
15 do Muscovado do,
Just received and for sale by
D5. BARRY & BRYANT.

Herrings.

WHOLE, CUT, and FAMILY ROE, in barrels and half-barrels, in store and for sale by Wm. COOKE.

Brooms and Buckwheat Meal.

300 CORN BROOMS,
20 kegs BUCKWHEAT MEAL,
Just received and for sale by
D5. Wm. COOKE.

Liquors.

50 BBLS N. O. Rectified Molasses,
20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

Rope, &c.

80 BALES OAKUM, 22 do. assorted Rope.
Just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

Potatoes, &c.

300 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
900 bush. do.
5,000 feet White Pine Lumber,
30,000 Lathe, 150 bales Hay,
In store, just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

100 HHDS. Martinique Molasses, of superior quality, for sale by
D5. C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Recently Received.

MALAGA RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Sultana do, in drums, Figs, in whole and half drums, Grapes, in whole and half kegs, Zante Currants, Prunes, Citrons, dried Apples, do. Peaches, Cranberries, soft and hard shelled Almonds, Pican Nuts, E. Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Shellbarks, Preserves, Catsups, Pickles, Spices, Soda and Water Biscuits, Pine Apple and Goshen Cheese, Goshen Butter, in whole and half kegs, Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, S. C. and E. D. Sugar, Hyson, Y. Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Tea, Laguira Coffee, prepared Cocoa, Chocolate, Smoked Tongues, Fulton Market Beef, whole and half bbls., Sal Soda, Soap, Starch, whole and half boxes, Spermaceti, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Sperm and Whale Oil, Apples, various kinds, Parsnips, Beets, Turnips, Potatoes, Gherkins, White and Red Onions. For sale by
D5. 12-2tis.] D. W. WOOD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been burnt out in the late Fire, may now be found up stairs nearly opposite the Chronicle Office, where he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

WILLIAM THOMSON.
Nov 21 1845. 10-4t

Stewart's steam refined sugar.

IN 25 lbs. boxes assorted, recently received and for sale by
D5. D. W. WOOD.
12 2-tis

Self-Marriage.—A couple had been living together as man and wife, in Philadelphia, for some time. The gentleman, perhaps, becoming tired of the incumbrance, refused to support his reputed wife. She instituted a suit to obtain her share of his wordly substance. The defence was that they were not legally married. It appeared that no clergyman or minister of the law officiated at the marriage cerrimony, but that the parties acknowledged themselves man and wife in the presence of witnesses. This Judge Sargent decided to be a legal marriage, and ordered the husband to give security for the payment of ten dollars per week for the support of his wife. With this decision the husband refused to comply, and was imprisoned for contempt of court. He was subsequently brought before the court backed by an extraordinary combination of legal talent, on an application for a discharge; but all to no purpose—the judge was inexorable. The decision is not new. This interpretation of the law was established in England many years ago, and a law providing for marriage in this form was adopted in South Carolina in 1790, "in order that none might be hindered in so necessary a work, there being no ministers!"

The last Nauvoo Neighbor says it has received information of the destruction of several more Mormon dwellings in the southern part of Hancock county, and that the 'treaty' stipulations have been further violated by the commencement of of vexatious law suits.

To Cure a Wart.—Scrape a carrot fine and mix with salt, and apply as a poultice five or six nights.

Our Way.—'Why don't you get married?' mischievously asked a young lady of a rather elderly bachelor friend the other day.

'I have for the last ten years been trying to find some one who would be silly enough to have me,' was the reply.

'I guess you havn't been up our way,' was the insinuating and heart-flattering rejoinder.

The last we saw of him he was going 'up our way' with a swiftness of foot and determination of purpose, that indicated a fixed resolution to 'conquer or die.'

Affectionate.—'My dear,' said a husband to his wife, 'the fowls have nearly destroyed the garden, did you not see them while I was absent?'

'Yes, love, but I could not bear to drive them away—they seemed to take so much pleasure in scratching!'

Now Landing

THE following merchandize on consignment, cargo of schr. Phœnix, from Boston, which will be sold low for cash, approved negotiable paper, or North Carolina produce:

3 CASES, 6 bales, { Dry Goods, consisting of Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Negro Cloths, Printed Calicoes, Carlisle, Bay State and York Jeans, Linseys, Woolsey's, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, &c.

50 boxes and 2 barrels Soda Biscuit,
20 boxes and 10 half-barrels Sugar Biscuit,
25 kegs and 5 bbls. Butter Crackers,
20 kegs and 2 bbls. Hard do.
25 bbls. prime and 26 bbls. Mess Pork,
6 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
26 bags Rio Coffee, 50 bbls. Apples,
50 bbls. Onions, 150 " Potatoes,
43 bundles Cowper's Hoop Iron,
120 kegs assorted sizes Nails,
21 hhds. 5 tierces and 4 bbls. Molasses,
50 bbls. No. 2 } Mackerel,
100 " No. 3 }
573 Cabbages, 10 boxes Candles,
10 boxes, }
160 half do. } Family Soap, different qualities,
160 qr. do. }
9 cases assorted Boots and Shoes,
10 bales 3 bushel Gunny Bags,
145 pieces Iron Hollow-ware.

ALSO—Now landing per schr. E. S. Powell from New York:

20 barrels and 10 half bbls. Family Canal Flour.

And in store, an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, received by recent arrivals. For sale N28. by WM. COOKE, Agent.

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL.

IS still occupied by Mrs. A. J. BAPTILE, whose health has been restored, and who will give her personal attention to providing for her table and the general comfort of all her boarders, either regular or transient.

She hopes her endeavors to please will secure her a share of the public patronage.

Her friends in the country will always find a home at the Franklin Hotel.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a SPLENDID STOCK of

DRY GOODS AND *Ready-Made Clothing*, of all descriptions.

ALSO.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.

October 3, 1845 3-tf

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,

November 7, 1845

Notice.

ALL those who are in any wise indebted to the subscribers are notified to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be granted. TILLY & FOSTER.

Nov. 28, 1845.—11-3t [Chronicle 3 times.

BUTTER.

27 KEGS Orange County prime. For sale 11tf] by D. W. WOOD.

Molasses & Potatoes.

15 HHDS. prime retailining Porto Rico Molasses; 50 bbls. Irish Potatoes, put up for family use, daily expected per schr. A. R. Thompson, from Philadelpaia. For sale by

N21 G. W. DAVIS.

CHARLES BARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest STOCKS of GOODS that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.

October 3, 1845

SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON.

Clothes made as people want them.

James Richardson.

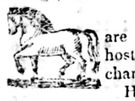
THE BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place, has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite, on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his *industry* and *superior skill* in the habilitory art, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Oct 3, 1845 3-tf.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his



Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

Spring & Summer Arrangements

FOR 1846.

THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October. WM. SHAW.

A. PAUL REPITON.

Sept 26th, 1845 2-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BERNARD, & CO.,

offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of R. H. Stanton & Co.,) a select assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.

EDWARD J. BERNARD,
GEORGE P. GRANT,
RICHARD H. GRANT.

sept 15, (19.) 1845. 53-3m

To Rent.

THE dwelling known generally as the Toomer house, nearly opposite the residence of Capt. Ellis. For particulars apply to J. A. SINTAS.

Oct 10 1845 4-tf

OLD NASH BRANDY.

50 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by *G. W. DAVIS.*

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

sept 26, 1845 2-tf

Corn.

1200 BUSHELS North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS,

Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

CORN.

1000 Bushels prime white Hyde county and 200 busheis prime yellow Edgecombe county CORN, just received, in store, and for sale by WM. COOKE, Ag't.

August 29th, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Fish! Fish!

JUST received from the Albemarle Fisheries:

172 bbls. whole Herrings,
46 do cut do
29 half bbls family Roe Herrings,
5 do do cut do.

For sale by Wm. COOKE, *Ag't*

October 3, 1845

Wines.

1 CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry,
1 do. 3 " L. P. Medeira,
1 do. 3 " very old Sarcial. For sale
O17. by BARRY & BRYANT.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

For Sale.

20 BARRELS New England Rum,
5 do New Orleans do
3 do very old Rye Whiskey, for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

October 10, 1845

Corrective Slippers.

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps,

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohskin, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats*, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

Leather Hat Cases

of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wool Hats, very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-tf

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New Arrivals at the

OLD STAND DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has returned from the NORTH with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., which he offers to the public at reduced prices. Knowing well the wants of

Physicians and Country Merchants,

in this section, he has taken care to select those articles best suited to their wants. His stock of

PERFUMERY

embraces a beautiful assortment of ladies and gentlemens' Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Dressing Combs; Persian Scent Bags; Toilet Powder and Puffs; French and German Extracts; Toilet Soaps; French and German Cologne's, and Toilet Bottles. In fact, embracing one of the choicest lots of Perfumery ever offered in this market.

—ALSO.—

A further supply of 100 ozs. Quinine,
1 ton pure White Lead,
100 Sweedish Leeches,
Lamp Glasses of every size.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. It shall be the subscribers study at all times, to give satisfaction, and induce his customers to continue that patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore, and make his establishment what it has already gained the reputation of being,

The Cheapest Drug Store in the State.

Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded Family and ship Medicine Chests, cleansed and refitted at short notice. Wm. SHAW.

October 10, 1845.

Just Received,

Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing,** which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

ALSO—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on

CHARLES BARR,

No7 Wilmington, N. C.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON,

AT HIS OLD STAND

IN MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st.,

Peirson's old stand.

Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

Cod Fish.

50 BOXES containing 25 lbs. each, just received from Boston, and or sale by

Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

Lime.

300 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

November 7, 1845

Red Ash Coal.

IN bbls. and for sale by

C. D. ELLIS & CO.

October 10, 1845

MEDICINES. DR. D. OF EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure.
75 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 to 12x18,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Clarke's, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c. (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixir of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potash and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

THE subscriber offers the following articles, received per brig Tam O'Shanter from New York, all in prime order:

3 hhds P. R. Molasses,
10 cases table Salt, 75 boxes soap,
5 barrels Soda Biscuit, 10 kegs Ginger,
5 do Sugar do
5 do Butter do
4 baskets Champagne, 10 boxes Mustard,
4 boxes Tobacco, sixteen lumps to the lb.
25 small boxes chewing Tobacco, half pound lumps, (Barrett's brand,)
4 m Segars, superior quality,
8 do do inferior,
20 bbls Potatoes, 10 boxes Pimento,
4 hhds prime P. R. Sugar,
5 boxes Hydraulic Candles,
3 do Sperm do
1 barrel snuff, 25 bales Hay,
419 pieces Hollowware, assorted sizes,
45 bags Rio Coffee, 10 kegs Lard,
8 bbls prime Porto Rico Sugar,
20 half bbls Flour, 12 boxes Cheese,
10 barrels Mess Pork, 6 casks do
5 do Mackerel,
5 do Lard.
10 jars Butter, for family use,
10 boxes large Herrings,
2 quintals Codfish, 10 bbls Whiskey,
10 barrels Brandy,
1 pipe Gin, "Scheidam,"
1 half pipe Cognac Brandy, "Seignette,"
2 bbls Holland Gin,
1 bbl Apple Brandy, for sale, for cash or approved paper by J. S. RICHARDS, Water st.,

Oct 10, 1845] Parsley's row.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Dealer	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	1085	$124,687	$27,414	$97,273
June 30th	1513	191,997	39,315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	9427	$67,220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SHOWER BATH STANDS.

4 SHOWER BATH STANDS, just received from Boston, and for sale by

Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

CORN.—650 bushels, in store, for sale at 50 cents per bushel, for the lot.

90 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE, a prime article for family use, at 6½ cents per lb. by the bag. [6tf] JOHN HALL, *Ag't.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Shingle Machine in the ... Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the ... ties lying east and south of them, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to Bolliet. He has also secured the county for the most part in South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale, and the same way for the Counties in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. B. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot ... Weldon and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight, to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for the Trustees. This Machine ... construction, and easily kept in order, and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily ... blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and ready to smooth ... width desired, from 4 to 16 inches. They ... also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their stores. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into ... of these counties to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

May 23, 1845. 20-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the Butchering Business in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c., constantly on hand every morning at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

July 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LARD.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LARD,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

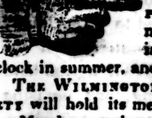
Editors of newspapers, who will buy these lines as much type as their bills amount to, and give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,

68 *Ann Street.*

september 12, 1845 52-6m

Temperance Notices.



THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

51-12m

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. D. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. R. PEIRSON.

sept 19, 1845 1-tf

Singing School.

MRS. COOKE will commence a *Singing Class* on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of her instructions, should commence with the first lesson. Terms $3 per quarter, except to her Piano pupils, who will have the privilege of attending gratis.

sept 19, 1845 38tf

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

COAL.

75 HHDS. put up for family use. For sale by G. W. DAVIS,

Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

PAINTS.—3 cases Gilt Chrome Green, 3 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow, 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Apl4, 1845 [30] BARRY & BRYANT.

Dest Tobacco!

25 KEGS, a prime article, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

FIRE!

30 TONS No. 1 Mullen, (best for stove and furnace) for sale by G. W. DAVIS.